



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Advocate of Peace.

VOL. LXXIII.

BOSTON, MARCH, 1911.

No. 3

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY,
PUBLISHERS,
31 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Cable Address, "Peace, Boston."

MONTHLY, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. TEN CENTS PER COPY
Entered at the Boston Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Make all checks payable to the American Peace Society. To personal checks on Western and Southern banks add ten cents for collecting.

CONTENTS.	PAGE
EDITORIALS	49-52
The New President of the American Peace Society—Removal of the American Peace Society's Headquarters to Washington—Gain in the Opposition to Further Increase of the Navy—Count Apponyi's Visit to the United States—Dr. Elliot's Position on Arbitration—International Spirit in German University Circles.	
EDITORIAL NOTES	52-54
Launching of the "Thunderer"—Third National Peace Congress—World Peace Foundation—D'Estournelles de Constant—Great Lakes International Society.	
WHAT THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS ARE DOING	54
BREVITIES	55
GENERAL ARTICLES:	
The Fortification of the Panama Canal. <i>Richard Olney</i>	55-56
The Chicago Peace Society and the Field Secretaryship. <i>Charles E. Beals</i>	57
The Defects of Arbitration as a Means of Settling International Disputes. <i>Charles W. Elliot</i>	57-59
Latin-American Trade Relations. <i>Hon. Philander C. Knox</i>	59-60
The Example Which Our Nation Should Set. <i>Hon. Richard Bartholdt</i>	60
The Mad International Armament Race. <i>Hon. James A. Tawney</i> , By War or Law? <i>Rev. George L. Clark</i>	61-62
The "Holy Experiment" of Arbitration. <i>Letter written by John G. Whittier</i>	62-65
In Time of Peace Prepare for War. <i>Le Roy Parker, Esq.</i>	65
Turning Point in Human History. <i>Rev. Timothy Richard</i>	65-66
New York Peace Society Notes. <i>William H. Short</i>	66
Philadelphia Friends' Peace Association	66-67
A Plea for a Peaceful Policy	67-68
Compulsory Military Training in Australia	68
BOOKLETS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED	68-69
International Arbitration and Peace Lecture Bureau	69

The New President of the American Peace Society.

On the 27th of February the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society, by a unanimous vote, elected Theodore E. Burton, United States Senator from Ohio, to the presidency of the Society, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Robert Treat Paine. He has promptly accepted the position, as he had previously expressed his willingness to do.

Senator Burton has for many years been a well-known and highly honored figure in the public service of the country. Graduated from Oberlin College in 1872, at the age of twenty-one, admitted to the Bar in Cleveland in 1875, he was elected to Congress in 1889, and served in the House altogether about eighteen years. While he was in the House he served as chairman of the Inland Waterways Commission, the National Waterways Commission and as a member of the National Monetary Commission. He was chosen United States Senator by the Ohio Legislature in 1909, and is chairman of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

He is the author of "Financial Crises and Periods of Industrial and Commercial Depression" and of the Life of John Sherman.

Senator Burton is a man of advanced views on the international peace question. When the United States Group of the Interparliamentary Union was organized by Hon. Richard Bartholdt, he at once became a member and has been a prominent collaborator with Mr. Bartholdt in the union ever since. While in the House and since he entered the Senate he has labored assiduously to prevent the increase of the navy and to keep our country out of the mad rivalry in armaments, which is one of the most melancholy spectacles of our time.

His speeches on the Naval Appropriation Bills in 1906, 1908, 1909 and 1910* were clear and forcible arraignments of the policy of constant naval increase urged by the Executive and the Naval Committee, and whatever gain there has been in the opposition to this useless and enormously expensive policy—and the gain has been very marked—is to be credited in no small measure to Senator Burton, not forgetting, of course, the leading part taken in it by Mr. Bartholdt, Mr. Tawney and Senator Hale.

The members of the American Peace Society throughout the nation may well congratulate themselves on having as their president a man of such sterling character, recognized ability, moral courage, political insight and wisdom and disinterested benevolence as Senator Burton.

Removal of the American Peace Society's Headquarters to Washington.

At the February meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society, at which Senator Burton was elected President to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Hon. Robert Treat Paine, it was decided to move the headquarters of the Society to Washington as soon as practicable.

The subject has been under consideration for more than a year, from all points of view. The feeling is general among the Directors of the Society and among leading members and workers elsewhere throughout the country, so far as it has been practicable to consult them, that the time has come when the National Peace Society should logically have its chief centre of operations at the Capital of the nation.

It is felt that this will give the organization a

* These speeches have been combined and published in pamphlet form by the International Conciliation Association (Sub-Station 84, New York City).

national standing and prestige which can be had in no other way. Situated at the Capital, the Society will almost certainly be able to extend its work in the West and South with greater rapidity and success than can be attained from its present location.

It is not an easy thing, of course, for the Society to remove its headquarters from Boston, from which its work has been carried on since 1837, and where it has gathered around it a large and influential constituency who have steadily and loyally upheld its work. But it has been felt that, if it is to meet the enlarged obligations devolving on it hereafter and strengthen its influences in other parts of the country, the Society ought, at the present strategic moment in the history of the peace movement, to take advantage of the opportunity for increased power throughout the nation, which the locating of its headquarters at the political centre of the national life will give it.

With the cordial and loyal support of its membership in all the States, of its fifteen Branches in different parts of the nation and of the new ones about to be formed, it is believed that the great and successful work which the Society has accomplished in the past may be very much enlarged and made much more effective in hastening to its culmination the increasingly strong and commanding movement for the peace of the world.

The exact time of the removal to Washington has not yet been decided upon. This will be determined by the Executive Committee after thorough study of the situation.

Gain in the Opposition to Further Increase of the Navy.

Our friends in the National Congress who have been for years steadily opposing further increase of the navy and gaining strength continually, made a remarkably good showing last month, considering the circumstances under which they made their stand.

The new Japan war scare, which had been started by General Wood and Secretary-of-War Dickinson, was worked by the navy promoters for all that could be made of it—for a good deal more, indeed, than it was worth, for no thinner scare was ever manufactured. Congressman Hobson, who seemed in unusual straits to find some pretext with which to beat up interest in his whip-all-creation navy, went so far as to assert, under direct question, his belief that the war with Japan would burst upon us very shortly, within ten months at the remotest. But in spite of all his eloquence and oracular fervor, his motion to amend the naval committee's report by substituting "three" battleships for "two" was defeated by the overwhelming vote of one hundred and sixty-one to nine. On the other hand, the motion of Mr. Padgett of Tennessee to amend the bill by substituting "one" for "two" battleships carried one hundred and

fourteen votes to one hundred and thirty-nine. A change of thirteen votes would have thrown out one of the ships.

These votes show a decided gain in the congressional opposition to further increase of the navy, and manifest the strength which the movement for arrest has acquired. If it had not been for the new war scare, gotten up as usual just before the navy bill came on, and for the disturbing effect of the question of the fortification of the Panama Canal, it is almost certain that definite arrest of naval increase would have been voted this year.

Outside of Congress also the opposition to further naval increase has deepened and widened very much. The Massachusetts clergymen's protest last year was signed by about seven hundred and fifty ministers of the State. This year the number of ministerial remonstrants in the State has risen to more than one thousand, and the number might easily have been much increased if there had been more time in which to secure signatures. Many ministers in other States also have sent in their protests. All over the nation, among nearly all classes, the conviction is spreading and ripening rapidly that this naval folly has gone about to the limit, and that it must not be allowed to proceed further. We shall see the culmination and end of it very soon, comparatively speaking. The burdens of it, the irrationality of it, the wickedness of it, are too great to be borne much longer by a nation growing every day more intelligent, more conscientious, more sensitive to injustice and more humane.

Let the friends of justice, humanity and peace take courage to renew their contest with redoubled energy the coming year.

Count Apponyi's Visit to the United States.

Among the most notable of recent international visits has been that of Count Albert Apponyi, the distinguished Hungarian statesman, to this country the past month. He was brought over by the Civic League and the Peace Society of New York to give addresses especially on the subject of international peace from the European point of view.

No one is abler to speak intelligently on this subject than the Count. He is reckoned one of the ablest of European statesmen, has had many years of practical experience in European political affairs, and has been among the leaders of the Interparliamentary Union in its admirable work for international friendship, arbitration and justice. Though belonging to the nobility, he is a man of thoroughly democratic sympathies, and is a sincere and ardent supporter of the movement for the abolition of war and the establishment of permanent international concord and fellowship.

The Count's reception in the way of banquets, etc.,